THE English Schoole-Master

TEACHING . . . the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct reading and true writing of our English tongue.

by

Ed. Coote. M.A.

London.
Printed. 1635

X64-856

The Schoole-maſter his Profeſſion.

I Profeſſe to teach thee, that art vtterly ignorant, to Reade perfectly, to Write truely, and with iudgement to vnderſtand the reaſon of our Engliſh-tongue with great expedition, eaſe and pleaſure.

I will teach thee that art vnperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great eaſe.

I vndertake to teach all my Schollers, that ſhall be trained vp for any Grammer Schoole, that they ſhall neuer erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truely pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring vnto Schoole-maſters, they beſt know: and the ſame profit doe I offer to all other, both Men, and Women: that now for want hereof, are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends: for which, haue heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all Schoole-maſters of the Engliſh tongue, that they ſhall not onely teach their Schollers with great perfection, but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach a hundred Schollers ſooner than before they could teach forty.

I hope, by this plaine and ſhort kind of teaching, to incourage many to reade, that neuer otherwiſe would haue learned. And ſo more knowledge will bee brought into this Land, and moe Bookes bought than otherwiſe would haue beene.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort, of much charge that they haue beene at, in maintaining their children long at Schoole, and in buying many Bookes.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficulty, and vncertainty, ſhall by mee plainely ſee and vnderſtand thoſe things which they haue thought hard.

I doe teach thee the firſt part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adioyned, all learners shall so frame and tune their voyces, as that they shall truely or naturally pronounce any kinde of stile, in either prose or verse.

By the same practise, Children shall learne in a Catechisme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a briefe Chronologie for practise of reading hard Words, wherein also thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories: and a Grammer Scholler learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and Latine, lived, and when the principall Histories in them were done.

I have set downe a Table, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other with the interpretation thereof, by a plaine English word: whereby Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammer Schoole, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Booke not before expounded seeke the Table.

If it be generally received, I shall cause one vniforme manner of Teaching: a thing which as it hath brought much profit vnto thee Latine tongue, so would it doe to all other Languages if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee, such Examples for faire Writing, whereby in every Schoole all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldome find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things; reade the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Booke, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

OTher men in their writings (gentle Reader) may iustly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler; but I am inforced of necessity to effect that plaine rudenesse, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deale. The learneder sort are able to understand my purpose and to teach this Treatise without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it, for their owne private benefit; and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; give me leave therefore, (I beseech you) to speake plainely and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreat thee to give diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee; I seeke nothing by thee, but thy owne pleasure, ease, & profit, & the good of the schollers. If peradventure for 2, or 3, dayes at ỹ first it may seeme somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: so if thou take diligent paines in it but 4. dayes, thou shalt learne many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt know more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit than any other, not following this order, teacheth; & thou mayst sit on thy shop-boord, at thy loomes or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to heare thy Schollers, after thou hast once made this little Booke familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not over any one word, before thou well understandest it. If thou canst not find out ỹ meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to helpe thee, make a marke thereat with thy pen or pin, untill thou meetest with your Minister, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou mayst inquire; and doe not thinke it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammer, or other such things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy selfe, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Scoggins* Priest, who because he had used his old *Annũpsimus* for these dozen yeares, would not leave it for the other new *Assumpsimus* though it were never so good. Two things generally you must marke for the use of this Booke; first, the true understanding of it, in the matter; secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholler; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I professe to taech with farre more ease & pleasure to the learner. And therefore with greater speed than others, vnderstand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learne; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truely any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Booke, howsoever at the first sight they may seeme common, as that thou canst meete none, but either thou hast it there set downe, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be propounded unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And I have so begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all the other will follow with very little labor. These syllables knowne, because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learne, but to divide them; for which I have laid downe so easie and certaine Rules (beleeve me that have tryed) as that thou shalt never erre

in any hard word, I doubt not but thine owne experience shall finde this true, and so my promise in that poynt performed to the full. Marvell not why in this first booke I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner, yea from my selfe in the rest of the worke; as *tempt* without (*p*) *tus* with one (*u*) and *plum*, not *plummet*, &c. My reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity when in the rest I have followed custome; yea often I write the same word divertly (if it be vsed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, & 8, Chapters regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present vse of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou mayst have nothing in the second booke to learne, but onely division of words and other hard obseruations. The titles of the chapters & notes, in the Margent (which I would alwayes have thee diligently read and marke) will make thefe things more plaine unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any Word truely pronounced, I must meane it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best Englishmen in this Land are not agreed, as some write *malicious* deriving it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as frō the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *German* from the Latin, some *Germaine* from the French. Neither do I deale with proper names, strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the vnknowne termes of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unlesse sometimes on some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to heare how thou mayst with more ease and profit teach a hundred Schollers, than before forty; follow my advice, and I warrant thee successe. Let every one of thy Schollers (for the best thou hast shall learne, that heere which he never knew neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use this Booke, then divide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4. sorts as thy number is (for moe thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Schollers) & place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardnesse, In one lesson or forme, as in Grammer Schooles; and so goe thorough the whole number, not making above foure companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but foure Lectures to heare, though thou hast a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldest heare any fourme, call thē forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together: heare two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one reade one line, sentence or part; another the next and so through, so that all doe somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him, encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt doe more good unto twenty in one houre, then before unto foure in severall lessons. For the appoling each other, as I have directed in the end of the second Booke, emulation and feare of discredit, will make them envie who shall excell. By this meanes also, every one in a higher forme shall be well able to helpe those under him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweete tuning of the voyce, I have given thee this helpe: I have added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and other; and for verse, Psalmes and other verses of all the several sorts usuall; which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any

English

English. But here I must make earnest request unto all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in theyr Parishes, they would sometimes repaire unto the Schooles of such Teachers as are not Grāmarians, to heare theyr children pronounce, and so helpe such with theyr direction, that desire to use this Booke in theyr Schooles; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little Children chance, which should at the first be most skilfully grounded; which is the onely cause of such wyfull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot write (without great errour) one sentence of true English, therefore let Parents now be wise to whom they commit theyr children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradesmen. If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, marke diligently the direction given in all places of the Booke, and as thy Scholler is in laying his lesson, marke what words he misseth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeate them at the next Lecture, and so untill he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes also remember them to appose him in them in their appositions. But mee thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all theyr Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Booke at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the Bargaine. But they will tell, that his little young child will have torne it before it be halfe learned. Then answer him, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this: First, the Minister vpon the sight hereof hath framed his Horn-booke, according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof; which many opinion hee did with good reason; for a child may by this Treatise almost leave to spell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other Horne-booke. But this latter, being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of the work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Booke, that if the child should teare out every leafe as fast as he learneth it, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull, for every new following Chapter repeateth, and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them, prefixed the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I referre thee, having beene already over-tedious. For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being before sufficiently & learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so plainely pratled and lisped vnto thee, as that I hope thou vnderstandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure, hereafter proceed in my course, for the easie and speedy attayning the learned Languages; an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me then this poore Pamphlet,

But in the meane time, if in this thou finde my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to

GOD.

* * *

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.
q.r.s.l.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.
M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.
W.X.Y.Z.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.
p.q.r.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.
N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.W.X.
Y.Z.Æ.

A.a.b.c.d.e.c.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.op.
q.r.ſ.s.t.v.w.x.y.z.&.

A.A.B.B.C.C.D.D.E.E.F.G.G.H.
I.I.K.L.M.M.N.N.O.P.P.Q.
Q.R.S.T.U.V.W.X.Y.Z.Æ.

A.ÿ.fr.fi.ſi.ſh.fl.ſl.ff.ffi.ffl.ſt.ſt.

The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Chap. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and than teaching to reade words of two Letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not bee taught the Schollers, but onely direct the Teachers.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
	Ad	ed	id	od	ud
	Af	ef	if	of	uf
	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
	Ah	eh	**	oh	**
	Al	el	il	ol	ul
	Am	em	im	om	um
	An	en	in	on	un
	Ap	ep	ip	op	up
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur
	At	et	it	ot	ut
	Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
	Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
	As	es	is	os	us
	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz
Diphthongs.	Ai	ei	*	oi	*
	Ay	ey	*	oy	*
	Au	eu	*	ou	*
	Aw	ew	*	ow	*
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
	Da	de	di	do	du
	Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
	Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
	Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
	La	le	li	lo	lu
	Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
	Na	ne	ni	no	nu
	Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
	Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
	Ta	te	ti	to	tu
	Ba	ke	ki	ko	ku
	Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
	Sa	se	si	so	su
	Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
	Ia	ie	ii	io	iu
	Ya	ye	**	yo	**
	Va	ve	vi	vo	vu
	Wa	we	wi	wo	**
	Qua	que	qui	quo	**

If you doe ill, fy on vs all:

Ah, is it so? he is my foe.
Woe be to me, if I doe so.

Vp, go on: loe I see a Bye
So it is, if I doe lye,
Woe is me, oh I dye,
Yet see in me, no lye to be.

When your Scholler hath perfectly learned his Letters, teach him to know his vowels: and after two or three dayes when hee is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the Margent; neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before hee be perfect in the old.

C, before *a*, *o*, *u*, like (*k*) but before *e*, or *i*, like (*s*) if no other letter come betweene.

Now you may teach your Scholler, that hee can speil nothing without a Vowell.

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowell, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

Chap. II.

Teacheth to ioyne the two former ſorts of ſyllables together I meane (ab and ba.) and ſo the reſt, with practice of reading the ſame ſorts of words of three letters. And here you ſee, that this and every new Chapter doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholler may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholler to call theſe words ſyllables and that ſo many letters as we ſpell together, wee call a ſyllable And you may repeate the firſt two letters as often as the capacity of a Child ſhall require it. And for the more pleaſure of the child, I have uſed ſuch ſyllables as are uſed for Engliſh words.

Ba bab ba bad ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.
Bo bof bo bon bo bos bor boy.
Bu bud buf bug bu bul bu buc buz.
Da dad dag day dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop doz dot dow.
Du dup dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog fop foz fo for. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hue.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob log lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.
Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nam na. Ne nelnet ne new.

If your Scholler bee ready in the former termes of a vowell, conſonant and a ſyllable, you may now teach him what a diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former Chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ni nib bib nil nip nit. No nod nog not now.
Fu num nun nut.
Ba pan pas pat paw pay pay.
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir.
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rap rat raw ray.
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tay. Te teg tel ten tow.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow tay.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
* Ca cal cam can cap cat.
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa ſad ſag ſam ſa ſaw, ſe ſel ſet.
Si ſip ſir ſit, ſo ſob ſom ſop ſot ſow.
Su ſum, ſu ſup.
Ja iar iag iaw. Je iet iow. Ju iud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van vat. We ver.
Wa wag wan was wat way.
We wed well wet.
Wi wil win. Wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit.

* In theſe kinde of words of one ſyllable, wee vſe onely (e) before (a,o,u,) and (k) before (e, and i) and not otherwiſe, except in fained words, as *Cis* for *Ciſſely*; *Kate* for *Katherine*; as in ſome proper names as *Cis* the Father of *Saul*.

But we uſe (ſ) before any vowels: therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

* Boy goe thy way vp to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag fill him well and ſee hee be fat, and I will rid me of him: for he will be but dull, as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not I doe but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me goe to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

* This ſpeech is made onely of the words taught before, where you are not to regard the ſence being frivolous, but onely to teach diſtinct reading. And this obſerve in the beſt, making your Scholler to read them perfectly, but not the titles of Chapters, nor Notes in the Margent.

Chap. III.

SEtting downe onely all thoſe Syllables that are of three letters beginning with two Conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu. | Cha che chi cho chu.
Bra bre bri bro bru. | Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your Scholler what Conſo-

nants will follow b, & let him answer (l) or (r) and so practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect hee is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall finde, when you come to the rules of Division in the second booke I call (h) a Consonant heere and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoyd multitude of Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru. Sha she shi sho shu.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu. Sla sle sli slo slu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo * *. Sma sme smi smo smu.
Fla fle fli flo flu. Sna sne sni sno snu.
Fra fre fri fro fru. Spa spe spi spo spu.
Gla gle gli glo glu. Sta ste sti sto stu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu. Swa swe swi swo * *.
Gra gre gri gro gru. Squa sque squi squo squu.
Kna kne kni kno knu. Tha the thi tho thu.
Pla ple pli plo plu. Tra tre tri tro tru.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu. Twa twe twi two * *.
Sca sce sci sco scu. Wha whe whi who whu.
Ska ske ski sko sku. Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. IIII.

HEere are adioyned the syllables of the former Chapter, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to reade words made of those Syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Schollers in every fourme say over in part some of that they have learned, and appose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew, Bli blis. Blo blot.
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzot bzay. Blu blur.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat, Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzak dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flay. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno knoz know. Knu knub knung.

Pla plat play. Plo pled plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
*Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar.
Ske ſkeg ſcep ſkew ſkil ſkin ſkip.
Sco ſcof ſcot ſcul ſcum.
Sha ſhed ſhan ſhal, ſhod ſhel ſhew,
Sla ſlab ſlay ſle ſlew.
Sli ſlid ſlip ſlit. Slo ſlop ſlow ſlu ſlut.
Sme ſmel, ſmi ſmit, ſmo ſmot, ſmu ſmut.
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat, ſni ſnip, ſno ſnow, ſnu ſnut
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpel ſpew.
Spi ſpil ſpin ſpit, ſpo ſpot, ſpu ſpur.
Sta ſtat ſtag ſtar ſtay, ſtem.
Sti ſtik ſtil ſtir, ſto ſtod ſtow, ſtu ſtub ſtuf ſtur.
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan ſwap ſway, ſwe ſwel.
Swi ſwig ſwil ſwim.
Tha than that thaw, the them then they.
Thi thin this, tho thou, thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trep. Tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twy twig, (whol whom.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig wril. Wro wrot.
Squa ſquab ſquad ſqat, ſqui ſquib.

*I have placed (c and k) as in the ſecond Chapter, although you ſhall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in *ſkarlet, ſcul*, yet do the moſt exact Writers ſay *ſcarlet, ſcul*: but *Kalender*.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me hit mee a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaffe that had a knot on the end, and hit mee a clap on the ſcull, and a croſſe blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glaſſe my bad ſpot: and I will pray him that if he ſhall ſee mee ſo groſſe, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip mee well, ſo that I may know what I am to doe.

Chap. V.

Setteth downe all Syllables of foure Letters beginning with three Conſonants. Secondly, it joyneth them

them like the former Chapter, with like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth Syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your Scholler in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (*s*, or *ch*)

Scra scre scri scro scru.
Skra skre skri skro skru.
Scla scle scli sclo sclu.
Skla skle skli sklo sklu.
Shla shle shli shlo shlu.
Shra shre shri shro shru.

stra stre stri stro stru.
spla sple spli splo splu.
spra spre spri spro spru.
thra thre thri thro thru.
thwa twhe thwi thwo.

Scra scrap scrat scret scru scre scrub. (shrug.
Shra shrap, shre shred shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub
Stra strag strau stray, stre stres, stri strop strut.
Spla splay, spli split.
Spra sprat, spre spred, spri sprig.
Thra thral. Thro throt. Thru thrum.

Make your Scholler know perfectly these Dipthongs, and use him to spell the two last by theyr sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail fail quail stai staid brai brain twain, wai wait
Bra brau braul scaul lau laud.
Toi toil boi boil spoil. Joi ioin coin hoi hois.
Ou our your out stout fou foul soul cloud hou hous.
Fée féed bléed shée shéep sée séel héel quéen.
Bo boo book look hook hood stood good fool hool stool.

Chap. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters, that can end any word of two consonants.

The former Chapters doe fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.
Ach ech ich och uch.
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Ald eld ild old uld.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alu elu ilu olu ulu.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Als els ils ols uls.
Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Amb emb imb omb umb.
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ams ems ims oms ums.
And end ind ond und.
Ang eng ing ong ung.
Ank enk ink onk unk.
Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb. force
Ard erd ird ord urd. with
Arf erf irf orf urf. rc.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt.
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk.
Afl efl ifl ofl ufl.
Asp esp isp osp usp.
Ast est ist ost ust.
Aith eith ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl.
Ats ets its ots uts.

Chap. VII.

A Dioyneth the syllables of the former Chapter with the first of the first Chapter, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wrabl scrabl.
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl dri dribl scri scribl.
Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl stu stub stubl.
Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, stab stabs.
We web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs. Tu tub stubs.
* Ri ich rich whi which. Mu uch much su such.
La lad lads, sha shads, squads. Be bed beds peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baf bafl snafl. Mu mufl shufl rufl.
Ha haf haft. De def deft cleft,
Gi gif gift lift rift si sift clift.
Lo lof loft soft. Hu huf huft tuft.
La lau laush. Hi high nigh, plo plou plough, thro through
Da dag dagl pag pagl wagl dragl stragl
Gi gig gigl higl wri wrig wrigl.
Go gog gogl, stru strug strugl.
Ba bal bald sca scau scaul scauld. He hel held geld.
Gi gil gild mil mild pild child wild.
Bo bou bould gould hould would should, Tu culd.

* You may sometime spell this way, if the word will bee more easie, which is especially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh* or *sh*) for then they cannot well be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelt ſelf ſhelf twel twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fil film. Pol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln, ſwo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be bel belt felt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt.
*La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shi ſhim ſhimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju ium iump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams hams. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daunc faunc iaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc ſinc. Du oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land ſand wand. Ben bend lend ſpend ſent
Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond. Ho houn hound round.
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring.
Po pon pong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank ſhank.
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint ſtint hint ſplint.
Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Ni nip nipl.
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap caps raps traps haps. Hip hips lips quips.
So ſop ſops tops chops drops ſtrops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſhrapt. Ke kep kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt ſlipt ſkipt tript ſtript.
Da dap dapt ſapt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt.
He her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lard word. Cu cur curd.
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu tur turf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. We wer werg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b.)

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark.
Wo woz wozk. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm.
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woz wozm ſtozm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern ſtern.
Bo boz bozn cozn tozn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp.
Ver vers. Wo wozs. Cu cur curs purs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart.
Di dir dirt. Foz fozt ſozt ſhozt. Yu hur hurt.
Da dalh da * alh lalh ra ralh gna gnalh.
Fre freth. Fi ifh fifh.
Gu ugh guth puth ruth tuſh blush bzuſh cruſh,
Ca cas caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Yu hus huſk muſk.
Fri fris friſk wziſk. Yu mus muſk ruſt.
Ga gas gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp,
Cas caſk faſt haſt laſt taſt vaſt waſt chaſt.
We bes beſt, te teſt neſt reſt weſt yeſt cheſt wzeſt.
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratl pzatl. Ke ket ketl. Ti titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl.
Ba ath bath fay faith hath lath ath faith wzath.
Wi ith with fith. Mo oth moth mouth ſouth ſtouth.
Thzu thzuſk. Thza thze thzelh: Thzo thzong.
Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

Tell me now in truth: How rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine owne?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable.
Both bridle and ſadle, and a child in the cradle
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My Coine is but ſmall, finde it who ſhall:
For I know this my ſelfe it is all but pelfe;)
Both cow and calf: you know not yet half,
She doth yeeld me milke, her skin, ſoft as ſilke,
I got, without help, a cat and a whelp;
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drinke, full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Thus much in haſt, may ſerve for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end, no vayne word to ſpend.

Chap. VIII.

Teaching words ending firſt in three, then in foure Conſonants contayning the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice of reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught.
Ey eight. Hei height weight. Hi ſight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought ſought.
Ru rug rugt rugls.
Bel belch w lch. Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl bramol. Scra ſcrambl. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumbl mumbl ſtumbl. Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba * blanch branch panch. Ben bench wri wrinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spren ſprendl.
Pa man mantl. Spran ſprantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept.
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt. Stun ſtump.
Ri rind rindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl.
An * ankl. Wra wrinkl ſprinkl. An dncl.
Man mangl tangl ſtrangl wrangl. Mi mingl ſingl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curb curbl.
Ci cir circ cirel.
Far farb farbl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ri rir rirt rirtl mirtl.
Tur turt. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld.
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſt. Thi thriſt thriſtl. Inſt inſtl.
Da daſh daſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As aſk aſkt. Cla claſ claſp claſpt.
Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

* For (e) heere many put an.

* Wee may put (e) before (k) not pronounced.

Words ending in foure conſonants, moſt of them being the plurall number.

Len length ſtrength. Eygh weight weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Curtls.

As I went through the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my hoeles and foot, & my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I ſought how I might wraſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles; till at length, by the ſtrength of mine armes & legs. I wrought my ſelfe out, but did catch a Cough, and caught a wrench in mine ankle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whileſt I am in this world, how to wrangle with ſuch as are too ſtrong, and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Booke.

The ſecond Book of the Engliſh-Schoole-Master.

Wherin are taught plaine and eaſie Rules how to diuide truely and certainely any long and hard word of many Syllables, with Rules for the true writing, of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet downe the words of Art vſed in this Treatiſe, With other neceſſary rules and obſeruations, eſpecially for Words of one Syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſter.

DOe you thinke your ſelfe ſo ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtruc-ted to ſpell and read diſtinctly any word of one ſyl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach Rules for the true and eaſie di-uiſ-on of any word of ma-ny ſyl-la-bles?

Scholler.

Sir: I doe not well vnderſtand what you meane by a ſyl-la-ble?

Maſt. A ſyl-la-ble is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell together: as, in di-ui-ſi-on, you ſee are foure ſyl-la-bles.

Schol. How ma-ny let-ters may be in a ſyl-la-ble.

Ma. Any num-ber vn-der nine; as, I do ſay that welſh knight, brought, ſtrength.

Schol. What let-ters make a ſyl-la-ble a-lone?

I divide your ſyllables for you, vntill you have rules of diviſion and then I leaue you to your rule.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions, as are fit for children. make (*b*) a letter for plainnes; which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Ma. Any of the vowels; a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vill, I-doll, o-ver-tur-neth,, v-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in one syl-la-ble, what shall I doe with them.

Dipthong.

Mast. You must call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a Dipthong.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Ma. No, * none that are fully soun-ded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in say, either, coyne, taught, eu-nuch, eught, good, feed. Which when you finde, you must joyne toge-ther, ex-cept in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-ell, so in see-eth, agree-ing, and such words, where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de gree. But aa, oo, and such like make no dipthongs: and therefore may not be joyned.

For when one is little sounded, I call them improper dipthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words, make a Dipthong.

Schol. Yet doe I finde ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, joyned toge-ther, as in Ie-sus, Iames, ioyne, Iu-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sir, vow: I pray you are they then not dipthongs.

Mast. No, for i and u, joy-ned with a vo-well in the begin-ning of a syl-la-ble, are tur-ned from vo-wels in-to con-so-nants, as A-hi-iah.

Consonants.

Schol. What meane you by a Consonant?

Mast. I meane all the other let-ters ex-cept the vo-wels, which can spell nothing without any of the vo-wels: as take (e) out of strength, and strngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (g) did euen now spell a word, yet is there in it none of the fiue vo-wels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often vsed for (i) when it is a vo-well; but when they be Con-so-nants, they differ: for (y) is also a Con-so-nant, when it is joyned in the beginning of a syl-la-ble with a vo-well, as in yes, you: so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you vsed, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principall vses, The first and chiefest is to draw the syl-la-ble long: as he is made, mad.

A Mill dam. A shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horſe mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
*Feed vntill thou haſt well fed.
You feele not my paine. The waſpe is fell.
He hid the Oxe hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin, My fleſh doth pine.
A branch of fir: good for the fire.
A dor ſitteth on the doore.
Tos the ball. Toſe the wooll.
You haue a dot on the noſe, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, the tune of a ſong.

*In this ſound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a Dipthong.

Make your Schollers very perfect in theſe and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the ſecond vſe?

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of ſome letters: but this vſe with the further declaration of this letter, becauſe it is harder than you will at the firſt eaſily conceiue, I will referre you vnto another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat: nor (e) in George; nor (i) in brief; nor (o) in people: neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all ſorts I will ſet downe afterward, when I haue giuen you more neceſſary rules in theſe three firſt Chapters, and you better able to vſe them.

Letters not pronounced.

Chap. II.

By this Chapter, you ſhall eaſily and plainely know how many ſyllables are in every word.

Maſt. If you diligently obſerue theſe things, you cannot erre in any word of any one ſyllable: therefore I will proceed in the diuiſion of ſyllables; which if you careſully marke, you ſhall neuer faile in diuiding the [illegible] goſt or hardeſt word that euer you ſhall reade.

Schol. That will aſſuredly bring me great [illegible] pleaſure: for when I meet with a long bare word [illegible] fall in the mire, that I can neither goe forward

ward. And I neuer yet heard that any ſuch rules hath bẽ euer yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the firſt generall rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this worke.

Ma. Briefly it is this: Marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which ſeuen words, you haue as many ſyl-la-bles as vowels: and aboue ſeuen ſyl-la-bles, I remember no word.

Schol. But I finde the con-tra-ry euen in this rule: for in the words you, haue, brief: are moe vowels then ſyl-la-bles.

Maſt. It is well obſerued, therefore you muſt know that you can hard-ly find a ge-ne-rall rule without ſome ex-cep-ti-ons.

Schol. How ma ny ex-cep-ti-ons hath it?

Maſt. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all, or but little pro-noun-ced, as in chiefe, haue, twice: wherein we ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (e) in any of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond ex-cep-ti-on?

Maſt. The ſecond is, if there be a Dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No: for, I told you before, that (y) before a vowell in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third ex-cep-ti-on.

Maſt. Words ending in (es) haue a-bone one vowell; as Iames, pre-ſcrues, al-waies, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neuer elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowell, as in quaffe, queen, quick, and ſometime after (g) as in Gualter, Lan-guage, otherwiſe neuer, vnleſſe we ſay that in words ending in (uen) as Hea-uen e-uen, are in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

pter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truely eſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall find.

Schol.

Schol. I haue al-rea-dy with eaſe and cer-tain-ty, learned to know how ma-ny ſyl-la-bles are in a-ny word, ſo ſoone as I ſee it: yet know I not how to diuide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then theſe rules fol-low-ing, and you ſhall neuer faile. The firſt it is, if you haue two vowels come to-ge-ther, both fully pro-noun-ced and no Dipthong, you muſt put the for-mer of them in the for-mer ſyl-la-ble, and the lat-ter of them to the ſillable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, ſay-ing, try-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe, when the ſame con-ſo-nants is dou-bled, they muſt be di-ui-ded in like man-ner, as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-tie, &c. except when they are next-leſ-ly, doubled in words of the plu-rall number, as in plummes, whippes, billes, cragges, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What meane you by the Plurall number?

Maſt. When na-ming a thing, we ſpeake of moe than one, as one whip, we call the ſin-gu-lar number, be-cauſe it ſpeaketh but of one; and whips we call the plurall number, be-cauſe it ſpeaketh of moe than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I doe, when I find but one, con-ſonant be-twixt two vo-wels.

Maſt. a You muſt put the conſonant vnto the vo-well following him, as in o-uer, e-nough, v-ſed, be-cauſe, re-port, de-li-uer, re-ioy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in ſome compound word.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeuerall words which we call ſimple words are ioyned together, as in ſaue-gard, two ſillables, not ſa-ue-gard, three ſyllables, b becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeuerall words, ſaue and gard; ſo where-of there-in, here-out, vn-e-ven, lame-neſſe wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, c as (nes) in lame-nes, we call that a derinatiue word, and not a word compounded. Alſo (x) is put to the vowell before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is, becauſe d (x) hath the ſound of two con-ſo-nants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

Schol What if there come two diuers con-ſo-nants be-twixt two vowels.

Maſt.

*For the later ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowell, except the former end in a vowel.

Double conſonants.

* The Plurall number I will now leaue, diuiding thoſe ſyllables which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring Scholers to preſent practice.

One Conſonant.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a Conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

b We call that ſimple, that is not compounded.

c The ſyllable will keepe the ſame letters, as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Two conſonants.

Maſt. Then if they be ſuch as may, they muſt be ioyned: for thoſe that begin a word, muſt begin a ſyllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then ſhall I know which are Conſonants may begin a word, and therefore muſt be ioyned?

Maſt. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the firſt booke, they are ſet downe together: but becauſe I would haue you very perfect in theſe letters, I will giue you of euery one an example; as bleſſe, crew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flam, fret, glaſſe, grat, grace, know, play, praiſe, ſcab, ſhall, skip, ſlowe, ſmart, ſnuf, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how theſe muſt be ioyned in words of moe ſyllables.

Maſt. Marke then diligently here: re-ſtore, not thus reſtore, becauſe (ſt) may begin a ſyllable: it muſt not be thus, reſt-ore, becauſe a Conſonant (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable; ſo in re-fraine, ex-e-cra-ble, and ſuch like: but in god-ly, ſel-dome, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle Conſonants muſt be diuided, becauſe none of theſe (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Againe you may not ſpell thus: lodg-ed, becauſe (g) may begin a word.

Three or moe Conſonants.

Schol. Is then the ſame reaſon to be obſerued, if there come three or moe Conſonants together in the middeſt of a word?

Maſt. Yea altogether: For as many Conſonants as can, muſt be ioyned, and the reſt diuided.

Schol. How many Conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Maſt. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midſt there come foure, or moe, they muſt be diuided, although foure may end a ſyllable, as in words.

Schol. How ſhall I be ſure, which three may be ioyned?

Maſt. They are all ſet downe in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the firſt booke. But for more plainneſſe ſake, I will giue euery one of them an example, whereof wee haue an ordinary Engliſh word, as ſcraps, skrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſplit, ſpring, thrall, thwite.

Schol.

Schol. Giue an example for diuiding of theſe words, wherein many Conſonants came together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerue, if you remember what hath bene taught. As for this word con-ſtraine, you may not ſay co-nſtraine, nor conſ-traine, conſt-raine, nor conſtr-aine, but con-ſtraine, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable (ſtr) can, therefore it muſt begin it; ſo im-ploy, King-dome, deſtruction, acknow-ledge, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practiſe, that you may readily giue the reaſon in all ſuch words, why euery Conſonant muſt goe to this ſyllable rather than to that. But ſtill looke, as before, that ſome compound words muſt be markt, as miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſpoſe, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had bene ſimple words, we muſt haue ſpelled them thus, mi-ſtake, di-ſlike, tran-ſpoſe, as ye haue learned, becauſe in compoſition euery word muſt haue his owne Letters, not mingled with other.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell deriuatiue words thus: ſpeak-eth, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe, than you haue taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needleſſe oppreſſion on Childrens memories:) and that the former rules can bring no inconuenience, in any word, therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you, by this that you haue learned, ſpell truly, certainly, & with iudgement, any Engliſh word, that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe Rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as are of yeares able to diſcerne, yet many will not eaſily beleeue that little Children can conceiue them, and make vſe of them; and then they will rather bring confuſion than profit. *Obiect.*

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, and hath eaſily conceiued theſe Rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be vſed, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here vſed are not aboue Eight, in all; the moſt of them I would haue the child learne, while he is learning to ſpell, in the firſt Booke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules *Anſw.*

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, neuer (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortlesse successe: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion doe reject them, before he hath made good triall vpon some ordinary wit: but would haue all such as teach to reade, that they should make their Schollers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity & vse: the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing onely difference of sounds of our English letters and other obseruations for true writing. if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with vnderstanding no more of them than he is fit to containe and vse: yet let him learne to reade them all: for were it granted, that he could vnderstand none of them, no, nor some of the former: yet while he reades them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he vnderstands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible? Yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to reade, he loseth not his labour.

Although those three Chapters be no greatest vse for Readers, yet let your Scholler diligently reade the rest. For although he doe not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second,

Chap. IIII.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of Letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters u, c, g, when any of these vowels go before, as au, eu, iu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, og, ug, so in ag, ig, as in *hau, haue, leu, leue, lou, loue, sc caue, saue, salue, hiue, thriue: so (c) without (e) is sounded like (k) but ace with (e) like ase, as in accord, but place, race: so lic, lice, truc, truce: also ag, age, as stag, stage, so cag, cage, so hug, huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, stringe, so larg, large, in most of which (e) doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag,

Here u, with e, hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (c) we vse to adde (k)

ag, age, bug, huge. Where you muſt marke, that the ſound which (g) hath in age and huge, being long in ſhort ſyllables is made by putting d, before g, as in badg, trudg. So it is alſo when e, i, or o, come before g, as leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodge, which vowels before g, are neuer long, except in leig, ſieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you haue bled (e) in the end of many words not ſounded, when neither it changeth ſound, nor maketh the ſyllable long: what is that?

Maſt. We ſee it indeed often, but rather of cuſtome, (as they ſay) for * beauty than of neceſſity, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bie, by, or after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, ſonne, where, as the learned languages, neyther double the conſonant, nor vſe ſuch (e) as the Latines ſay, *mel, as, roſ*, we mell, as, roſſe. And ſometime we vſe not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll) as in all, fall, ſhall yea we vſe (as) longer without (e) than alſe, with it. Yet ſometime we vſe (e) after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllable long for difference ſake, principally if the end of them be (l) as in cradle, ladle; leaſt they ſhould be pronounced ſhort, like ſadl, ladl; which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling (dd) as ſaddl. But it is both vnuſuall and needleſſe to write bibbl, and chi ld, to make them differ from bible, and child And ſome pronounce theſe words, blind, find behind, ſhort: other blinde, finde, behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if we ſhould write after ſome words, it would vtterly ouerthrow the naturall ſound, as if we ſhould write hang with (e) thus hange, we muſt pronounce it like ſtrange, and hence ariſeth the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger, and ſtranger. So words ſounding, as long, ſong; and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they ſhould haue (e) would ſound like fringe, hinge; as ſwing him in a rope, ſwinge him with a rod, which muſt not be written with (dg) frindge, as ſome thinke, as the former examples ſhew, and theſe words, fringed, hingell, where (d) is neuer written.

* Eſpecially after (i) and is as in *eſpie, argue.*

Whereas ſome would (make ſuch words as *able*, two ſyllables, and that (e) in the end, makes *bl*, to be as it were a ſyllable, I can ſee no reaſon for it.

Schol. If this be cuſtome without reaſon, what certainty ſhall I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and eaſie both for our owne Country learners, and for ſtrangers, that certaine rules were

knowne and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lyeth not in vs to reforme, I wiſh you rather to obſerue the beſt, and follow that which we haue, than to labour for innouation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerue for all cuſtomes in the reſt.

A Letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promiſed me to ſet downe thoſe words which haue other letters beſides (c) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them downe, or elſe giue you rules to know them, Marke them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, toat, boat: Where (a) doth draw the ſyllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by theſe words. Beaſt, beſt, bread, bred, goad, god; coaſt, coſt, as if you wrote Brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diuerſly written; yet we ſay, be-a-ti-tude, create, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature; and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoſhabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teco-a, Bo-az.

(a) The joyning of theſe kind of Vowels, may be called improper Dipthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

(e) (e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chief, brief, ſhrieve, grieve, ſiege, Maiſter, their, view, miſchief, fierce, frieſe, atchieve, marveil, reliefe, griefe, biere, adeu, interfier, kirchiefe, Lieutenant, fruit, ſuit, bruiſe, bruit.

(o) (o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) (u) In gueſt, guiſe, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, ſinagogue.

(b) (b) In Lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) (c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, ſticke, rocke, knock, huck, lucke. And all alike: for we vſe no ſhort words ending in (e) without (k) ſo in theſe that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may we not ſay that (k) is not pronounced, in theſe as well as (e)?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our Engliſh words when they be long: as in bake, cake, ſeeke, ſpeake, like, looke, duke: yet theſe that we make ſhort, the Latines make the ſame ſound in (c) as *lac, nec, dic, ſic, hoc, duc,* when we ſay, lacke, neck, dick, ſick, hock, duck,

(g) In ſigne, reſigne, flegme, raigne, ſoveraigne, Gaſcoigne. (g)

(h) In Chriſt, mirth, Ghoſt, Iohn, whole, ſcholler, eunnch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chryſtall, Rhene, rheniſh, rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholy. So in forraigne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheaanath, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning ſeldome, as Archangell: therefore commonly write Arkangell. (h)

(gh) Comming together except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite, but in the end of a word, ſome Countries ſound them fully, others not at all: as ſome ſay, plough, ſlough, bough: other, plou, ſlou, bou: Thereupon ſome write burrough, ſome borrow; but trueſt is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) In ſolemne, hymne. (n)

(p) In Pſalme, receipt, accompt. (p)

(ſ) In Iſle. (ſ)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little ſounded before (ch) when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next, before, as in catch, ſtretch, ditch, botch, ſmatch, except in rich which, much: in which, cuſtome hath prevailed againſt rule: But if the ſyllable be long, or hath another conſonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Here againe obſerve that cuſtome hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould (a) be written in boar, boat, rather than in doer, dote, or (i) in fruite rather than in brute? But to know when to write them, and when not, you ſhall find all that may breede doubt, ſet downe in the table at the end of the booke, where you may aske counſell as your doubts ſhall ariſe, and not for thoſe ſorts onely, but for any other hard or doubtfull word, not mentioned before in this booke. In ſuch rules of writing, you muſt not onely underſtand the firſt originall word, but all derivations riſing from them.

Schol. You told me, you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it. Note that e long ſounded, as in *Se* not as *Sea*, is alwayes written with *ea*.

Maſt. Well remembred it is this: words ending in (es) are moſt of the plurall number, and are made of the ſingular by adding (s) for where it is not needfull to uſe (e) in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not be needfull to uſe es in the Words of the plurall number

plurall, as in jewels, ingines: except the ſingular end in a vowel, or in (w) put for (u) as in flyes, pies, toes, crowes. Therefore ſhall you find hands, things, words, more vſual in the exacteſt writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with (e) although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures: and not by writing them being ſhort, with the conſonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needleſſe though vſuall, vnleſſe it be ſometimes for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the ſound of the Latin word *ſons*.

Schol. Are there then neuer more ſyllables in the plurall number, then in the ſingular.

Maſt. Yes ſometime, as when the ſingular number endeth in ce, ch, gd, dg, s or ſh. As in graces places, churches, cages, hedges, noſes, fiſhes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a veſſell. Note alſo, that if the ſingular number end in (f) it is turned in the plurall into (u) as wife, knife, calfe, whoſe plurals are wiues, kniues calues.

Schol. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es?

Ma. No, for we may ſay, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And ſometime the ſingular and plurall are both one; as one ſheepe, ten ſheepe, one mile twenty mile, or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obſervations that are neceſſary for the perfecting of a Scholler.

VVHat is the firſt thing next to be learned?

(e and o) You ſhall find ſome word written with (e) and (o) ſingle, when they ſhould be written with the dipthongs, ee, oo, as he, be, me, ſhe, do, mother, for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c. but thee, when we ſpeake vnto one, and the other wiſe, & ſo muſt their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee, the matter. Secondly, that ph, is as much as f. and is vſed onely in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue, as in Phyſicke, Prophet, Philip, Phenice: for the reſt, looke the Table.

*Which Grammarians call the ſecond perſon ph.

Thirdly, ſome letters beſide thoſe before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the ſame ſound: as th is commonly

(th) Like (ϑ) in Greeke (th) which onely Schollers understand.

ſounded: as in theſe woꝛds, thanke, thiefe, third, throt, thump: except in theſe woꝛds following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, brothel, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in woꝛds of moe than one ſyllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing; as father, breathed, breatheth, batheſt, ſeething.

(gi and ge) The first sort are ſounded like the Latine (g) the other like the Greeke (v)

Alſo (g) when (e) oꝛ (i) follow, bꝛings great hardneſſe to our learners and ſtrangers, being diuerſly ſounded (ge) moſt often ſoundeth as (je) as in * agent, gorge, gentle, gentile, except in theſe woꝛds, together, get, bragget, target, burgen, geſſe, gled, gow, gnawes, viniger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, iuger. And (g) as (ij) as in grant, ginger, clergy, imagin, &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gilty, gimlet, ginni, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon: and deriuatiues ending in ger, gec, geth, geſt, ging: which follow the ſound of the woꝛdes whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeſt, hanging. Some men thinke that theſe woꝛds might be thus diffeꝛently written: a childes gig, a Scottiſh jig, the gill of a fiſh, and a jill of wine. But our Engliſh tongue will hardly beare (ji) in one ſillable: Theꝛefoꝛe to be ſure when to wꝛite (g) and when (i) know that the ſound (gi) is alwayes wꝛitten with (g) and wꝛite (ie) alway with (i) ſauing in theſe woꝛds that you ſhall finde wꝛitten with (g) in the Table. But our Engliſh pꝛoper names are wꝛitten as it pleaſeth the Painter, oꝛ as men haue receiued them by tradition; otherwiſe, why ſhould Iermine be wꝛitten otherwiſe than the firſt ſyllable in Germaine; oꝛ Ieſſe rather than Geſſe? and this I take to be the reaſon, why Gifford is diuerſly pꝛonounced and made two diffeꝛent names, which is moſt like to be at the firſt but one; yea, I haue knowne two naturall Bꝛethꝛen, both learned to wꝛite theiꝛ owne names diffeꝛently.

Moꝛeouer (ti) befoꝛe (on) is pꝛonounced as (ſi) as in redemption: except ſoꝛ x goe befoꝛe i, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion; and commonly befoꝛe other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian; except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowell, is added to a perfect woꝛd ending in (ti) as if ing be added to pitty, oꝛ eſt to lofty, it is pittying, loftieſt.

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue: foꝛ true wꝛiting

Ce, se, ci, si.

writing, is to discerne when to write (ce, or se, ci, or si) or both as science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferent: as some write Fausset, some fauset, other faucet: so Pincers, or pinsers: Bullace, or bullasse, some bulleis: Sissers, or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serue, side, sicke, &c. therefore you may write (s) before (e and i) except with those words that are written with (c) in the Table, or any other made of them by *derivation or composition; as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note, that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are usually written with (c) so it is after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase, or when (s) is sounded like (z) as amase: words beginning with *trans*, be allwaies written with (s) and *circum*, with (c) as transferre, circumstance. For other exceptions, see the Table.

* That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

(s) Often like (z) as Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before (on) marke that ci, and xi, are seldome, as suspicion, complexion, si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, cision, cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, lusion, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. but for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What else is there to be observed?

Diuers writing of the same sound.

Mast. That diuers other words of the same pronounciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, as

the raigne of a Prince, the reine of a bridle, & the raine falleth.
Two men came to me. Their minds are there.
Waite on me, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sunne shineth, my Sonne eryeth.
Stand still here, that you may heare.
A true Prohpet, bringeth much profit.

(o) before (m) or (n).

I heard that which was hard.

* The proper name is written, *Some*, or *Soame*.

This Mill-wright, cannot write.
Some men haue a great summe of money.

* Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u,) as in come, nomber, custome, *Some, sonne, &c.

Some-

20 Lastly, that wee make not these holy practises of repentance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

ALmighty God and most mercifull Father in Iesus Christ, as thou hast plainely set before us our cursed state, in the cleare glasse of thy heavenly Word; so wee beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For wee (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bond-slaves of Satan, necessarily, and yet willingly, serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and feele in what ease wee were, and provided a most soveraigne remedy for us, even thy deare and onely begotten Sonne, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not onely kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyne us to thy Sonne Iesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, wee humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts a daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our liues a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in all good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Sonne, who hast redeemed vs from death, and made us heires of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse and righteousnesse, all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickening of us in Christian conversation, wee humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us, and to continue them

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our soules, through Iesus Christ; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thanke thee through Iesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them, now I humbly pray thee to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Iesus Christ. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drinke, and my minde also fitter to doe those things that thou requirest of mee: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulnesse and good conscience; that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever. *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thankes for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising us up from the same. Wee beseech thee for Christs sake to prosper us this day in our labour and travell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory; next, to the profit of the Church and Common-weale; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant, deare Father, that wee may cheerefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to bee the chiefe Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truely walke in their vocation, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours:

wee

wee beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly wee may overcome our labours; and that the tediousnesse of this irkesome labour, which thou for our sinnes hast poured upon all mankinde, may seeme to us delectable and sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Sonne our Saviours sake, in whose Name wee pray as he himselfe hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOst mercifull God, and tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the World for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Sonne Iesus Christ, in the calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Word, in keeping of us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commoditie, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soule and body; giving us health, foode, apparell, and all other things necessary, for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: For these and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnesse onely and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and doest presently poure upon us, and many other, wee most humbly thanke thee, and prayse thy holy Name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darkenesse which thou hast sent over the Earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and burie all our sinnes, which this day or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandement: and as now wee purpose to lay our bodies to rest; so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keepe the same this night, and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father; so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our joy, through Iesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Psalme.

BLessed are those that are undefiled in their way; and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged that wee should diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy Statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilest I have respect unto all thy Commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an unfeined heart: when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousnesse.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

1 WHerewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips have I beene telling of all thy judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall be in thy Statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Proverbs, chap. 4.

1 HEare, O yee children, the instruction of a Father, and give care to learne understanding.

2 For I doe give you a good Doctrine; therefore forsake yee not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eyes of my Mother.

4 When he taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandements, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisedome, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and shee shall keepe thee, love her, and shee shall preserve thee.

7 Wise-

7 Wiſedome is the beginning: get wiſedome therefore, and above all poſſeſſions, get underſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhee will exalt thee; ſhee ſhall bring thee to honour, if thou imbrace her.

9 Shee ſhall give a comely ornament upon thine head: yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my ſonne, and receive my words, and the yeeres of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wiſedome, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſſe.

12 When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not bee ſtraight, and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leave not: keepe her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it; turne from it, and paſſe by.

16 For they cannot ſleep, except they have done evill, and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickedneſſe, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkneſſe: they know not wherein they fall.

20 My ſonne, hearken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the middeſt of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto thoſe that finde them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence, for there-out commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is bleſt, that hath not bent
to wicked read his eare;
Nor led his life as ſinners doe,
nor ſate in ſcorners Chaire:
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth ſet his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exerciſe
himſelfe both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the Tree that groweth
faſt by the River ſide,
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leafe ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand:
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo:
But as the duſt which from the Earth
the winde drives to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in judgement ſtand upright:
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt
ſhall come in place or fight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is knowne:
And eke the way of wicked men
ſhall quite be overthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteouſneſſe,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou

Thou haſt ſet me at libertie,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercie, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt:
For unto thee inceſſantly
to crie I will not reſt.

3 O mortall men, how long will yee
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander yee in vanitie,
and follow after lyes?
Know yee, that good and godly men
the Lord will take and chuſe;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sinne not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe, I ſay;
And looke, that in the living Lord
you put your truſt alway.

The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches doe embrace;
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour, and thy grace:
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart
more joyfull, and more glad,
Than they that of their Corne and Wine
full great encreaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou onely wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafetie keepe.

The 50. Pſalme.

THe mighty God,
th'eternall hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke,
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt:
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh beſt,
God will appeare
in beauty moſt excellent;
3 Our God will come,
before long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall goe before his face;
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace,
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folke
with equity and right:
5 Saying, Goe to,
and now my Saints aſſemble,
My pact they keepe,
their gifts doe not diſſemble.

6 The Heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſſe,
For God is Iudge
of all things, more and leſſe.
7 Heare, my people,
for I will now reveale,
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee naught conceale;
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold
or Calfe out of thy ſtall;
10 For all the Beaſts
are mine within the woods,
On thouſand hills
Cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on Mountaines,
All Beaſts are mine
which haunt the Fields and Fountaines.

The 51. Pſalme. The firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
and now with ſpeed ſome pitie take,
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord, for thy great mercies ſake.
2 Waſh me, O Lord, and make mee cleane,
from this unjuſt and ſinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow doe conſtraine,
mee to acknowledge mine exceſſe;
My ſinnes alas doe ſtill remaine,
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
and done this evill in thy ſight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements juſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceiv'd in ſinne,
Yea of my Mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart;
Therefore thy wiſdome from above,
thou haſt reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſope purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner than the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may finde grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt lwag'd for my treſpaſſe.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my ſinnes I thee deſire,
which doe in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breaſt,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant Spirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67. Pſalme.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us doe thou accord,
the brightneſſe of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame,
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name:

O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the ſame.

6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall;
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſſe us eke withall.

7 God ſhall us bleſſe, I ſay,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the earth alway
of him ſhall ſtand in feare.

The 104. Pſalme.

MY ſoule praiſe the Lord,
ſpeake good of his Name;
O Lord, our great God,
how doſt thou appeare;
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majeſty
in thee ſhine moſt cleare.

2 With light as a robe,
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſſe may ſee:
The heavens in ſuch ſort
thou alſo haſt ſpred,
That it to a curtaine
compared may bee.

3 His chamber-beames lye
in the clouds full ſure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to beare:
And there with much ſwiftneſſe
his courſe doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding
of wind in the ayre.

4 He makes his ſpirits
as Heralds to goe,
And lightning to ſerve,
wee ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh
they runne to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo firmely and faſt,
That it once to move
none ſhall have ſuch power;
6 The deepe a faire covering
for it made thou haſt;
Which by his owne nature
the Hills would devoure.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters doe flye:
And ſo give due place
thy words to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder
ſo fearefull they be,
That in their great raging
they haſte ſoone away.

8 The Mountaines full high
they then up aſcend,
If thou doe but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the Vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remaine they doe ſtill:

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall runne,
So as in their rage

not paſſe that they can:
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not returne,
The Earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. *Pſalme.*

THe man is bleſt that God doth feare,
And eke his Law doth love indeed,
2 His ſeed on earth God will upreare,
And bleſſe ſuch as from him proceed.
3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,
His righteouſneſſe endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Vnto the righteous doth ariſe,
In trouble joy, in darkneſſe light,
5 Compaſſion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his ſight:
6 Yea pity moveth ſuch to lend,
He doth by juſtice things expend.

7 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never faile,
For in remembrance had is hee,
8 No tidings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
9 His faith is firme, his feare is paſt:
For he ſhall ſee his foes downe caſt.

10 Hee did well for the poore provide,
His righteouſneſſe ſhall ſtill remaine:
11 And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
Although the wicked doe diſdaine.
12 Yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall hee,
And ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113. *Pſalme.*

YE children which doe ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe yee his Name with one accord,
Ye bleſſed be alwaies his Name;
2 Who from the riſing of the Sunne,

Till it returne where it begun,
Is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are;
of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and alſo in heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none ſaw,
his onely mercy did him move:
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with joy her fruit to reare,
therefore praiſe ye his holy Name.

The 120. Pſalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliver me, I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,
Thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No leſſe than Arrowes keene,
Of hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I ſlacke,
Within theſe tents ſo blacke,
Which Kedars are by name:

By whom the flocke elect,
And all of *Isaacs* sect,
Are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life:
7 But when my tale was told,
Causeleſſe I was control'd,
By them that would have ſtriſe.

The 126. Pſalme.

WHen that the Lord
againe his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extreame:
This worke was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought;
So that wee were
much like to them that uſe to dreame.
Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then;
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen folke
were forced then to confeſſe,
How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe, as we begun.
4 O Lord, goe forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to Deſarts
the flowing Rivers ſend.

Full true it is,
that they which ſow in teares indeed,

A time will come,
when they ſhall reape in mirth and joy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious ſeed,
For that their foes
full oftentimes did them annoy:
But their returne
with joy they ſhall ſure ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not impaired bee.

The 148. Pſalme.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the ſtarry skie.
2 And alſo yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Moone and Sunne,
Which are both cleare and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering ſtarres of light.
4 And eke no leſſe,
Ye heavens faire,
And clouds of the aire,
His laud expreſſe.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as wee ſee;
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree:
6 Which he ſet faſt.
To them hee made
A Law and Trade,
For aye to laſt.

The Schoole-maſter to his Scholler.

MY child and Scholler take good heed,
unto the words that here are ſet:
And ſee you doe accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt be beat.

Firſt I command thee God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents duty yeeld;
Vnto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Towne and field.

Your clothes unbuttoned doe not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungartered be,
Have Handkerchiefe in readineſſe,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your bookes, inkehorne, or pens,
nor girdle, garter, hat or band;
Let ſhooes be ty'd, pin ſhirt-band cloſe,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hos'd or ſhoo'd you goe,
or ſlovenly in your array,
Without a girdle, or untruſt,
then you and I muſt have a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or ſtrike with knife;
Or laugh, or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall, or ſweare,
if that you picke, filch, ſteale, or lye;
If you forget a Schollers part,
then muſt you ſure your points untye.

If to the Schoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame,

Or if you loyter in the ſtreets,
when wee doe meet, then looke for blame.

Wherefore (my childe) behave thy ſelfe
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou mayſt purchaſe parents love,
and eke obtaine thy Maſters praiſe.

The firſt part of Arithmeticke, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverſe placing of theſe nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of theſe ſtand together, in ſo many ſeverall places they muſt needs ſtand. But marke that thou call that which is next the right hand, the firſt place; and ſo goe (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place; the next, the third place, and ſo forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater hee is: every following place being greater by tenne times, than that next before; as (5) in the firſt place is but five, but in the ſecond place ten times five, that is, five times tenne, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place five thouſand; and in the fift place fifty thouſand; and ſo thou mayeſt proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1635. being this preſent yeere from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſixe hundred thirty five. And this number 5656. being this preſent yeere from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſixe hundred fifty ſixe. But my Booke growing greater than I purpoſed; pardon mee (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter ſooner than (peradventure thou mayeſt thinke) I promiſed.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr thy better underſtanding this briefe *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much. Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I have divided the yeeres of the world in the five parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainenesſe ſake, ſticke not to call Chapters: therefore I begin

gin my account five times; beſt anſwering (as I thinke) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing done: for thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five wayes; eyther how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? how long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt? as thou thinkeſt it neereſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name thou ſeekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it, looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that chapter. Further I have ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe letter, according to the diverſitie of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeek in the *Romane* and *Italica* letter, which thou uſeſt to call the *Latine* letter; and paſſe over thoſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Againe, if thou be a Grammar Scholler, or other, that wouldeſt find ſomething onely concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke onely in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Egypt*, *Aſſyria*, &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayeſt eaſily finde, by conference with the *Iudges*, and the Kings of *Iudah*. And note, that (*y*) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (*yeer.*) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore reade them ſo often, untill thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created Adam *and* Hevah; *their poſterity was borne in theſe yeeres after, as followeth.*

Yeere.
130 Sheth.
253 Kenoſh.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaliel.
Yeere.
560 Iared.
622 Enoch.
687 Methuſelah.
874 Lamech.
1056 Noah.
1556 Iaphet.
1558 Shem.
1656 *The Univerſall Flood, after which followeth the generation of* Shem.

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Yeere.
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 *Tower of* Babel *built.*
131 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
292 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ismael.
452 Sodome *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Iacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Iudah.
600 Dan.
601 Naphtali.
601 Asher.
602 Issachar.
602 Gad.
602 Zabulon.
604 Ioseph.
619 Benjamin.
These twelve were the sons of Iacob, *called the twelve* Patriarchs, *of whom came the twelve Tribes of* Israel.
Minerua.
629 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 Iacob *went into* Egypt, *where they were* 215. *yeeres.*

Yeere.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Iob.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 Moses *delivered the children of* Israel *out of* Egypt, *then was the Law given.*

CHAP. 3.
After the Law given.
Phaeton *burnt.*
40 Ioshua *brought the people out of the wilderneſſe into the land of Canaan, and raigned* 18. *yeeres.*
41 Iubiles *began.*
58 Othoniel *judged* Israel 40. *yeeres, whereof* Cushan *the* Aramite *oppreſſed them* 8. *yeeres.*
Radamanthus.
80 Boaz *of* Rahab.
98 Ehud *and* Shamgar *judged* 80. *yeeres, whereof* Eglon *the* Moabite *oppreſſed* 18 *yeeres.*
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Debora *and* Barak *judged* 40. *yeeres, whereof* Iabin *and* Sisera *oppreſſed* 20. *yeeres.*

198 Obed

Yeere.

198 Obed *borne of* Ruth.

218 Gedeon *judged* 40. *yeeres whereof the* Midianites *oppressed seven yeeres.*

Theseus.

258 Abimilech *three yeeres.*

261 Tholay 23. *yeeres.*

284 Iair *judged* 22. *y. whereof the* Ammonites *and the* Philistims *oppressed* 12. *yeeres.*

Amazons Battle against Thebes.

305 Iesse *father of* David *by* Obed.

311 Ibzan *judged seven yeeres.*

318 Elon *ten yeeres.*

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon *the* Pirathonite 8. *yeeres.*

336 Samson *twenty yeeres.*

In the time of these 6. Iudges the Philistims *oppressed.*

356 Eli *the Priest* 40. *yeeres.*

397 Samuel *and* Saul 40. *y.*

432 **Brutus came into England, if the story be true.**

437 David *raigned* 40. *yeeres.* Nathan, Asaph, Heman, *and* Ieduthun *Prophets.*

477 Salomon *raigned* 40. *y. and* 481. *in his fourth yeere, built the Temple before the birth of Christ, about* 916. *y.*

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 *Temple built.*

900 **Hesiod.**

Yeere.

899 Rehoboam *raigned over* Iudah 17. *y.*

882 Abijam 3. *y.*

878 Asa 41. *y.*

838 Iehoshaphat 25. *y.*

813 Iehoram 8. *y.*

805 Ahaziah 1. *y.*

804 Athalia 6. *y.*

798 Ioash 40. *y.*

758 Amaziah 29. *y.*

Ionah *prophesieth.*

743 **Rome built by Romulus upon foure hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Erquilinus, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the wals, with other three hils, Coelus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**

729 *Kingdome of Iudah voyd* 12. *yeeres.*

725 **Sardanapalus.**

718 Azariah *twenty five yeers.*

Kingdome of Israel voyd 22 *yeeres.*

700 **Numa Pompilius the second Romane King.**

685 **Licurgus the Lacedemonian.**

Ioel, Hosea, Amos, *and* Isaiah *prophesied.*

Tullus Hostilius the third Romane King.

677 Ioatham *over* Iudah 15. *y.* Micaiah *also prophesied.*

662 Ahas *fifteene y.*

646 Ezekiah 29. *yeeres.*

Yeere.

628 Salmanaſar *carried the ten Tribes of* Iſrael *captive to* Babel, *from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of* Iſrael *ceaſed.* Marodach Baladan *began to bring the Empire from* Aſhur *to* Babel.

628 Simonides.
Ariſtorenus.
Ancus Marcius, the fourth Romane King.
Archilocus, Zeleucus.
Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeh 55. *yeeres.*
Ieremy *propheſieth.*

610 Sappho, Pilo, Steſichorus, Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2. *yeeres.*

560 Ioſiah 21. *yeeres.*
Zephaniah *and* Habakuk *propheſie.*

526 Iehoiakim 11. *y.*

526 *Captivity, wherein* Nebuchadnezzar *carried captives* Daniel, *and many others into* Babylon, *began the* 3. *yeere of* Iehoiakim.
Ieremiah *continueth his propheſie in* Iudah.
Daniel *propheſieth in* Babel.

618 Zedekiah 11 *yeeres.*
Ezekiel *propheſieth.*

507 Ieruſalem *deſtroyed, and* Ieremiah, *with the remnant of* Iudah *carryed into* Egypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

Yeere.

Ezekiel *continueth his propheſie in* Babel.

501 Conſuls, 2. yeerely began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Crelus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, ſeven Wiſemen, Piſiſtratus.

456 Darius *and* Cirus *his ſon wan* Babylon *from* Balthazar: *began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Iewes to returne and build the Temple.*

454 *Temple began to be built.*
The hiſtory of Ezra.
Artaſhaſhte, *called of prophane Writers,* Cambyſes, *raigned with* Cirus *his Father.*
The hiſtory of Eſter.
Ahaſhueroſh, *called* Darius.

440 Hyſtaſpis *divorced* Vaſti, *married* Eſter, *hanged* Haman, *& advanced* Mordecai.

431 Tribune Pilitum.

425 Darius *of* Perſia, *called alſo* Artaxſhaſt, *and of prophane Writers,* Darius Longimanus, *reigned* 36. *yeeres.*
Haggai *propheſieth.*

Ze-

Yeere.

Zechariah *propheſieth.*

423 Malachi *the laſt Prophet.*

425 Nehemiah *his ſtory, who builded the Walls of* Ieruſalem.

397 Battle Peloponeſiacke 27. yer, till the Lacedemonians ouercame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britaine.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hypocrates, Parmenides, Ariſtarchus, Euryptides, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtoteles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Zenocrates.

344 Warre with the Samnites at Rome continued 49. yeeres.

332 Alexander *the Great conquered Perſia, he intreated the Iewes honourably, and raigned* 12. *yeeres.*

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after

Yeere.

the death of Alexander, *was diuided vnto* 4. *Captaines, whereof* Syria, *and* Egypt, *continued vntill the Empire of the* Romans, *and alwayes vexed the Iewes.*

Now beginneth the ſtory of the Maccabees.

301 *Two* Decii *in* Rome.

300 Zeno *author of the* Stoiks, Aratus, Demetrius, Phalerius.

228 Ptolomie Philadelphus, *cauſed* 70. *Interpriters to tranſlate the Law into Greeke.*

283 Hetruria yeelded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome 22. yeeres.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

237 Ieſus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battle of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recouered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third Battle of Carthage, which was in three yeares vtterly deſtroyed by Scipio Iunior.

129 Phariſes, Sadducees, *and* Eſſenes *began their Sects.*

89 Ciuill warre in Rome 8. yeeres

Yeere.

yeares betweene Sartus and Sylla, because Sylla being yonger, was chosen Captaine into Asia to the battle Mithridaticke.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

52 Britaine entred upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar raigned Emperour five yeares.

45 Virgil, Horace, Livy, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus *Emperour fifty sixe yeeres.*

34 Herod *the great, made King of Jury: after whose death, his fourt sonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called* Tetrarchs.

See Luke 3. 1.

Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ borne in the 42. yeere of Augustus, *from which beginneth our usuall account.*

Chap. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius, *Emperour after the birth of Christ 16. yeers.*

33 *Christ crucified.*

33 Stephen *stoned*

34 Paul *converted.*

Yeere.

42 Herod Agrippa *president in* Iury, *he beheaded* Iames.

42 Mathew *wrote his Gospel.*

44 Iames *beheaded.*

44 Marke *preached in* Egypt.

46 Luke *wrote.*

50 Epistle *to the* Galatians *written from* Antioch.

53 Epistle *to the* Thessalonians *from* Athens.

54 Philip *martyred.*

55 1 Epistle *to the* Corinthians *from* Ephesus.

55 1 *To* Timothy *from* Troas.

55 *To* Titus *from* Troas.

55 *To* Corinth *from* Philippi.

55 Peters *first* Epistle.

56 Peters *second* Epistle.

56 *To the* Rom. *from* Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero *persecuter.*

59 Epistles *to the* Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, *from* Rome.

51 Acts *by* Luke (*now as is thought.*)

63 Iames *throwne downe from a pinacle.*

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul *martyred at* Rome.

73 Ierusalem *destroyed by* Vespasian *and* Titus.

76 Ignatius *Bishop of* Antioch.

83 Domitian *Emperour.*

85 Nicholaitan *Hereticke.*

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleius.

93 Iohn

Yeere.	Yeere.
93 Iohn *banished to* Pathmos, *where (as is thought) hee wrote his Gospel, and the Revelation.*	216 Origen.
97 Iohn *returned from* Pathmos *to* Ephesus.	249 Cyprian.
100 Iohn *dyed.*	289 Constantine *reigned in England.*
114 Pliny *writeth for the Christians.*	307 Eusebius.
133 Galen.	333 Athanasius.
170 Iustinus *dyed a Martyr.*	347 Hillary.
180 Ireneus *of* Lyons.	347 Gregory Nazianzene.
187 England *received the Gospell.*	371 Ambrose *B. of* Millaine.
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.	375 Hieronymus.
210 Tertullian.	409 Chrysostome.
	409 Augustine.
	414 Theodoret.
	500 Gothes *conquered* Italy: *then increased Barbarisme and Papistry.*

Directions for the unskilfull.

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without booke perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore, if the word thou wouldst finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word beginne with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter: and if thou obserrest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Romane, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages. Those with the *Italike* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerely English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it, is ever in English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set downe to let thee see their

true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end in (*isme*) are all Greeke words, as *Hypocrite*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they are Greeke: I meane with some difference of termination; for they were brought from *Greece* to us through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt, and when they came to us, wee coined them after our fashion: as *Christ* is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*; so *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words: as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine is, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, wee have some of them with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discerne them: those with difference are marked with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall find it by this marke (*) the other have none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word *brigantine* see *barke*; then those two be of one signification, and so shalt thou also learne variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that: as to *barke* as a Dog, is well knowne: but a *barke*, that is, a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I should put downe all derivations, it would be over-long: therfore I hope the diligent Scholler will learne by practise soone from the primitive or origiuall: I have therfore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
abba father.
abbesse, abbatesse, Mistresse of a Nunnery.
abbreviate short.
abbridge, see abbreviate.
abut lye unto.
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them.
abet to maintaine.
abominable.
abhorre.
abject base.
abjure renounce.
abolish make voyd.
abricot * k. fruit.
aboord.
abrogate, see abolish.
absolve finish.
absolute perfect.

absoluti

abſolution forgiuenelle.
abſtinence refraining.
abſtract, ſee abreviate.
abſurd fooliſh.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
accept free comming to.
acceſſary partaker.
acciident befall.
accommodate fit to.
accompliſh * finiſh.
account * to reckon.
accord * agreement.
accurate cunning.
accrew * grow.
aſcertaine * make ſure.
atchieve, ſee accompliſh.
acorne.
active nimble.
actuall in act.
acute witty.
addict given to.
adieu fare well.
addreſſe prepare to direct.
adjacent lying to.
adjourne * deferre.
adjure make to ſweare.
adminiſter goverue or ſerue.
admire marvell at.
admirall chiefe by Sea.
admiſſion receiving.
adopt take for his child.
adore worſhip.
adorne beautifie.
adverſe contrary.
advertiſe giue knowledge.
adulation flattery.
adulterate counterfeit.
advocate attourney.
advouſon patronage.
aduſtion burning.
affable ready and courteous in ſpeech.
affect earneſtly deſire.
affinity kin by marriage.
affirmitive avouching.
affiance truſt.
affianced betrothed.
agent doer.
aggravate make grieuous.
agility nimblenelle.
agony heavie paſſion.
alacrity chearefulnelle.
alarum ſound to the battle.
alien a ſtranger.
alienation eſtranging.
alight.
allege * lying proofe.
alliance kindred or leagues.
alluſion pointing to.
allude to point to.
aliment nourihment.
almes.
almighty.
alphabet gr. order of letters.
altercation debate.
allegory gr. ſimilitude.
allegeance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
ambaſſadour meſſenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition deſire of honour.
ambuſhment priuie traine.
amorous full of love.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomy gr. cutting up.
anathema gr. accurſed.

andyron. anguish griefe. anchor. animate encourage. annuall yearely. animadversion noting. antichrist against Christ. antidate fore-date. anticipation preventing. angle corner. antickly disguised. annihilate make voyd. ancestour. annullity, see annihilate. aphorisme generall rule. apostate back-slider. apostacy falling away. amen so be it. apostle gr. see ambassadour. apology gr. defence. apocalyps gr. revelation. alpha gr. the first greek letter. *apothecary*. apocrypha g. not of authority. apparant in sight. appeach accuse. appeale to seeke to a higher Judge. appertaine to belong. appertinent } belonging. appurtinance } apetite desire to eate. application applying to. appose aske question. apposition apposing. approbation allowance. approve allow. *approach* come nigh. appropriate make his owne. apt fit. arbiter } umpire. arbitrator } arbitrement iudgement. arch gr. chiefe. arch-angell g. chiefe angell. arch-bishop chiefe bishop. architect chiefe builder. argent silver. argue to reason. arithmeticke gr. Art of numbering. arke ship. *armory* house of armour. arraigne. *arrive* * come to land. *arrerages* * debt unpaid. artificer handy-crafts man. artificiall work-man like. articulate jointed. ascend goe up. *ascertaine* * assure. assent agreement. ascent a going up. ascribe give to. askew aside. aspect loking upon. aspire climbe up. asperate rough. aspiration breathing. *assay* prove. *assayle* * set upon. *assault* * see assayle. assention flattery. assertion affirming. assiduity continuance. asseveration earnest affirming assigne appoint. assignation appointment.

aſſiſes.
aſſiſtance helpe.
aſſociate company.
aſtrictive } binding.
aſtringent }
aſtronomy gr. } knowledge of
aſtrology. } the ſtarres.
atheiſt gr. without God.
atheiſme the opinion of the Atheiſts.
attach ſeaze upon.
attaint convict of crime.
attainder a conviction.
attempt * ſet upon.
attentive heedy.
attribute give to.
avarice couetouſneſſe.
audacious bold.
audience hearing.
auditour hearer, or officer of accounts.
audible eaſie to be heard.
averre * avouch.
augment to increaſe.
avouch affirme with earneſtneſſe.
authenticall g. of authority.
autumne the harveſt.
axiome certaine principle.
Ballance a paire of ſcales.
bailiffe.
bankerupt bankerout.
banquet.
baptiſt a baptizer.
baptiſme.
barbarian a rude perſon.
barbariſme barbarouſneſſe.
barque * a ſmall ſhip.
barretter a contentious perſon
barreſter allowed to give counſell.
barter * to bargaine.
battery beating.
baulme.
beatitude bleſſednes.
beguile.
beneficiall profitable.
benevolence good will.
benigne favourable.
benignity bounty.
bereft deprived.
beſiege.
biere to carry a dead corps.
biſhop overſeer.
blanke * to make white.
blaſpheme gr. ſpeake ill of God.
blood.
beare.
beaſt.
boat.
bough.
bought.
bonnet cap.
bracelet.
bracer.
briefe.
brigandine coat of defence.
brigantine ſee barke.
brandiſh * to make a ſword.
broad.
breath.
brothell keeper of a houſe of bawdry.
bruiſe.
bruit.
buggery conjunction with one of the ſame kind.

burgesse a head man of a Towne.
build.
Callidity craftinesse.
capacity conceit or receit.
cancell to undoe.
canon gr. law.
canonize make a Saint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulate.
captious catching.
captive prisoner.
captivate make subiect.
carbuncle k. disease or stone.
carnality fleshlinesse.
casualty chance.
castigation chastisement.
cathedrall gr. Church, chiefe in the Diocesse.
catholicke universall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celestiall heavenly.
catalogue gr. bed-role.
celerity swiftnesse.
censor corrector.
censure correction.
centurion captaine.
ceace.
cement.
center middest.
ceremony.
certaine.
certifie.
ceruse white lead.
cesterne.
character the fashion of a letter.
chaunt * sing.
champion wide field.
chambering lightnesse.
charter a grant performing.
chamberlaine.
chariot.
chancery.
chivalry knighthood.
chiefe.
cherubin order of Angels.
chyrograph gr. hand writting.
christ gr. anointed.
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicler gr. } hystory-
chronographer gr. } writer.
chronologie gr. story of times.
church faithfull people.
chrystall gr. k. glasse.
cider drinke made of Apples.
cinamon.
circle.
circuit.
citren.
city.
citizen.
circumcise to cut the privie skin.
circumference round circuit.
circumspect heedy.
circumlocution circumference of speech.
circumvent prevent.
civit.
civill.
clamarous ready to speake ill.
clemency gentlenesse.
client he that is defended.

cockatrice

cockatrice k. beast.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation recitall.
coadjutor helper.
cogitation thought.
collusion deceit.
columne one side of a page divided.
comedy gr. stage-play.
commencement a beginning.
comet gr. a blazing starre.
commentary exposition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate make partaker.
communion fellow-worship.
compact ioyned together.
compendious short.
competitor hée that standeth with me for an office.
compile gather and make.
complexion.
complices colleagues.
compose make.
composition agréement.
comprehend containe.
comprise, sée comprehend.
concoct to disgest meat.
concord agrée.
concordance agréement.
competent convenient.
compromit to make agrée.
concavity hollownesse.
compulsion force.
conceale.
conception conceiving in the wombe.
concupiscence desire.
concurre agrée together.
condescend agrée unto.
condigne worthy.
conduct guiding.
confession compounding.
confederate, sée compact.
conferre talke together.
conference communication.
confidence trust.
confirme establish.
confiscate forfeiture of goods.
conflict battle.
confound overthrow.
congeale harden.
congestion a heaping up.
congregate gather together.
congruity sée concord.
conjunction ioyning together.
conjecture ghesse.
consent agréement.
concent harmony.
consequence following.
consecrate to make holy.
consequent following.
conserve kéepe.
consist stand.
consolation comfort.
consistory a place of civill iudgement.
consort, sée consent.
conspire agrée together for ill.
construe expound.
consult take counsell.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modest abstaining.
contract make short.
contradiction gaine-saying.

contri-

contribute beſtow.
contrite ſorrowfull.
contrition ſorrow.
convert turne.
convict proved guilty.
convent bring before.
converſe company with.
convocation calling together.
convulſion.
copartner fellow.
copious plentifull.
corps dead body.
corporall bodily.
coraſive fretting.
correſpondent anſwerable.
corrigible eaſily corrected.
corroborate ſtrengthen.
covert hidden place.
coſtive bound in the body.
coſmography gr. deſcription of the world.
counterpoiſe make leuell.
countermand command contrary.
compunction pricking.
coffin a basket, or coffer cheſt.
creed the beleefe.
credence beléefe.
credulous eaſie to beléeue.
criminous faulty.
crucifie faſtened to a croſſe.
crocodile k. beaſt.
culpable blame-worthy.
cubite a foot and a halfe.
cupboord.
curſorily running faſt ouer.
cymball an inſtrument.
clyſter, or glyſter.
cypreſſe.
Deacon g. prouider for the poore.
debility weakneſſe.
deafe that cannot heare.
dammage * loſſe.
decent comely.
decline fall away.
deciſion cutting away.
decorum comelineſſe.
decypher deſcribe.
dedicating a denoting.
deduct take out.
defect want.
deflowre to dishoneſt.
defraud deceiue.
deformed ill ſhapen.
define ſhew what it is.
degenerate be unlike his Anceſtours.
dehort moue from.
deity Godhead.
deify make like God.
delectation delight.
delicate dainty.
delude deceiue.
deluge great flood.
deluſion mockery.
demonſtrate ſhew plainely.
deniſon free man.
denounce declare ſentence againſt.
depend hang upon.
deportation carrying away.
depoſe put from.
deprive, ſee depoſe.
depute appoint.
deride mocke.
derive fetch from.

deriva-

derivation taken from another.
derogate, see detract.
describe set forth.
descend goe downe.
desart wildernesse.
desist leave off.
detest hate greatly.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment losse.
detrude thrust from.
devote given unto.
dexterity aptnesse.
diabolicall devilish.
diademe Crowne.
diet manner of food.
dialogue gr. conference.
defame.
difficult hard.
diocesse gr. iurisdiction.
diocesan that hath iurisdiction.
digest bring in order, see concoct.
dignitie worthinesse.
digresse turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution lessening,
disburse * lay out money.
discend see descend.
disciple scholler.
discipline instruction.
dissent disagree.
discerne see.
disclose discover.
discord disagreement.
discusse, see dilate.
disjoyne unioyne.
disfranchise take away freedome.
dismisse let passe.
disloyall disobedient.
disparagement inequality of birth.
dispend let free.
disperse spread abroad.
dispeople to unpeople a place.
discent from our Ancestors.
dissimilitude unlikenesse.
dissolve unloose.
dissolute careless.
dissonant disagreeing.
distinguish put difference.
dice.
disable make unable.
disability unablenesse.
disanull make voyd.
disputable questionable or doubtfull.
define.
discomfit put to flight.
discomfiture a puting to flight
discipher lay open.
digestion bringing into order.
digression going from the matter.
difficulty hardnesse.
defamation a slandering.
dimension measuring.
direction ordering.
dissimulation dissembling.
discourse.
dismember part one piece from another.
disposition naturall inclination, or setting in order.

dissipation scattering.
dissolution breaking.
distillation distilling or droppyng downe.
distinct differing.
distinction making a difference.
divulgate make common.
dispoile take away by violence.
display spread abroad.
distracted troubled in minde.
distribution division.
disturbe disquiet.
disswade, see dehort.
ditty the matter of a song.
divert turne from.
divine heavenly.
divinitie heavenly doctrine.
diuturnity daylinesse.
doctrine learning.
dolour griefe.
dolorous grievous.
docility easinesse to be taught.
dolphin k. of fish.
domesticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing.
ecclesiasticall belonging to the Church.
edict commandement.
edifice building.
education bringing up.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womanish.
efficacie force.
effusion powring forth.
egresse forth going.
enhanse make greater.
election choyce.
elect chosen.
elegance fine speech.
elephant k. of beast.
emerods k. of disease.
elevate lift up.
embleme gr. picture.
emmot, or pismire.
empire government.
encroach.
enarration declaration.
encounter set against.
enduce move.
enimitie } hatred.
enmity }
enchant * bewitch,
enfranchise * make free.
enflame burne.
engrate pricke upon.
ensigne flag of warre.
enormous out of square.
enterre lay in the earth.
enterlace put betweene.
environ compasse about.
epha k. of measure.
epitaph gr. the writing of a Tombe.
epitome gr. the briefe of a booke.
epitomize gr. to make Epitomie.
epistle gr. a letter sent.
episcopall bishop-like.
epicure given to pleasure.
epilogue conclusion.
equinoctiall when the dayes

and

and nights are equall.
erect ſet up.
erronious full of erroꝛ.
eſcheat foꝛfeit.
eſſence ſubſtance.
eſtimate eſtéeme.
eternall everlaſting.
evangeliſt bringer of good tydings.
evict overcome.
evenuch gr. gelded, oꝛ great Officer.
evocation calling foꝛth.
exaſperate whet on.
exact perfect, oꝛ require with extremity.
exaggerate heape upon.
exaltation advancing.
except.
excurſion running out.
exceéed.
excell.
exchequer office of receipts.
exclaime cry out.
execrable curſed.
execute perfoꝛme.
excrement dung.
exempt frée.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibite put up.
exile baniſh.
exorciſt gr. conjurer.
expedient fit.
expell put out.
expend conſider.
expedition haſte.
expect looke foꝛ.
expire end.
explicate declare.
exploit enterpꝛiſe.
expulſion dꝛiving out.
exquiſite perfect.
extend ſpꝛead foꝛth.
extenuate leſſen.
extoll advance.
extort wꝛing out.
extract dꝛaw out.
extemporall } ſuddain.
extemporarie }
fabulous fained.
fact déed.
faction diviſion.
factious that maketh diviſion.
facility eaſineſſe.
falconer.
fallacie deceit.
fantaſie.
fatall by deſtinie.
feſtivall feaſt day.
feſtivity mirth.
female }
feminine } the ſhée.
fertill fruitfull.
fervent hot.
feaver ague.
figurative by ſignes.
finally laſtly.
firmament ſkie.
flagon great wine pot.
flexible eaſily bent.
flegme one of the humours.
fluxe diſeaſe of ſcoꝛing.
fornication uncleanenеſſe betwéene ſingle perſons.
fortification ſtrengthning.
fountaine head ſpꝛing.
fortitude valiantneſſe.
fragments reliques.

fragility brittleneſſe.
fragrant ſwæt ſmelling.
fraternity brotherhood.
fraudulent deceitfull.
frequent often.
frivolous vaine.
frontlet k head attire.
fructifie make fruitfull.
fruſtrate make voyd.
frugall thrifty.
fugitive runnagate.
function calling.
funerall buriall.
furbuſher, dreſſer.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboile hurly-burly.
garner corne-chamber.
gemme precious ſtone.
gentility, generoſity } gentry.
gentile a heathen.
generation off-ſpring.
gender.
gencalogie gr. generation.
genitor father.
geſture.
gyves fetters.
ginger.
gourd k. plant.
gorget.
gorgeous.
goſpel glad tydings.
geometrie gr. Art of meaſuring.
gradation by ſteps.
graduate that hath taken degree.
gratifie to pleaſure.
gratis freely.
guardian keeper.
gulfe deepe Pole.
Habilitie, or abilitie } ableneſſe.
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habit apparell.
harbinger ſent before to prepare.
harmonie gr. muſicke.
hallelujah praiſe the Lord.
heraulds Kings meſſengers.
haut lofty.
hebrew from Hebers ſtocke.
heathen, ſee gentile.
helmet head-piece.
Hereticke, Heretical } that hold Hereſie.
homage worſhip.
hoſanna ſaue I pray thee.
horrour fearefull, ſorrowfull.
hoſtage Pledge.
hoſt Armie.
hoſtility hatred.
hymne gr. Song.
humane gentle.
humiditie moyſture.
hypocrite gr.
hyſope.
Ideot gr. vnlearned.
Idolatry gr. falſe worſhip.
jealous.
Ieſus Saviour.
ignominie reproach.
illigerimate vnlawfull borne.
illuſion mockerie.
imbicilitie weakeneſſe.
imbarke.

imme-

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall everlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunitie freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the Crowne.
imperfection unperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impiety ungodlinesse.
impose lay upon.
impression Printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne disprove.
impute reason.
impunitie without punishment.
impropriation making proper
immanity beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense k. offering.
incense to stirre up.
incident happening.
inchaut * bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible unsufferable.
incongruity without agreement.
incontinent presently, or unchast.
incurre runne into.
indemnity without losse.
indignitie unworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to Hell.
infirmity weakenesse.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
injunction committing.
injurious wrongfull or hurtfull.
innovate make new.
innovation making new.
inordinate out of order.
insinuate creepe in.
inspire breathe into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking.
institute appoint.
intercept prevent
intercession going betweene, or making intreaty.
interchange exchange.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest loane.
interline.

cadle deale with.
intermingle mingle with.
intermission foreflowing.
interpreter expounder.
interrogation a question asking.
interrupt breake off.
intricate inwrapped.
introduction entrance.
intrude to thrust in violently.
invincible not to be won.
irruption breaking off.
irrevocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible without reproof
israelite of Israel.
judiciall belonging to iudgement.
jubile yéere of ioy.
juror sworne man.
iuice.
justifie approoue.
Lapidary skilfull in stones.
largesse or largis liberality.
lascivious wanton.
laud praise.
laurell Bay trée.
laxative loose.
legacy gift by will, or ambassage.
legion hoast.
legate Ambassage.
legerdemain light-handed.
leprosie k. of disease.
libertine loose in religion.
lethargie k. drowsie disease.
licentious taking liberty.
Lieutenant Deputy.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell shoomakers thread.
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore law.
lotary * casting of lots.
loyall obedient.
lunaticke wanting of wits.
Magician using witchcrafts.
magistrate gouernour.
magnanimity valiantnesse.
magnificence sumptuousnesse.
malady disease.
malicious.
male-contented discontented.
maligne hate.
manicles fetters.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march goe in array.
mart fayre.
martiall warlike.
marcheese borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr gr. witnesse.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanicall gr. handy-craft.
mediocrity measure.
medicine.
mercement.
mediator aduocate.
mercer.
mercy.
meditate muse.
menstruous defiled.
melancholy gr. humour of solitari-

ſolitarineſſe.
melodious ſweet ſounding.
meritorious that ſerveth.
method g. order.
metaaphor gr. ſimilitude.
miniſtration miniſtring.
militant warring.
minority under age.
monaſtery colledge of Monks
miraculous marvelous.
mirrour * a loking glaſſe.
mitigate aſſwage.
mixtion mingling.
mixture, *idem.*
mobility moving.
modeſt ſober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
moitie halfe.
moment weight, or ſudden.
momentary ſudden.
monarch g. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquity.
morality civill behaviour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuary due for the dead.
motive cauſe moving.
morrifie kill.
mouſtraine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
muſtachios upper lips haire.
malmſey
muſe goddeſſe of learning.
mutation change.
myrrhe k. of ſweet gumme.
myſticall that hath a myſtery in it.
myſtery hidden ſecret.
native borne.
narration declaration.
neere.
neceſſity.
navigation ſayling.
Nephew.
nerue ſinew.
negligence.
neuter of neither ſide.
nicholaitan gr. an Hereticke from Nicholas.
negromancie g. blacke Art.
nonage under age.
nonſuit not following.
novice.
notifie give knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourithment.
Obeyſſance obedience.
oblation offering.
oblike crooked.
oblivious forgetfull.
obſtinate froward.
obſcure darke.
obſtruction ſtopping.
obtuſe dull.
occidentall belonging to the Weſt.
odious hatefull.
odour ſmell.
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling.
officious dutifull.
olivet place of Olives.
omnipotent almighty.
operation working.
opportunity fitneſſe.
oppoſe ſet againſt.
approbrious reproachfull.

ord'ure dung.
originall beginning.
oracle a ſpeech from God.
ordination ordaining.
orphane without parents.
orthographie gr. true writing.
oſtentation boaſting.
overplus more than needeth.
Pacifie quiet.
pamphlet a ſmall Treatiſe.
pantofle ſlipper.
paradiſe gr. place of pleaſure.
paraphraſe gr. expoſition.
paramour amorous Lover.
parable ſimilitude.
parcell.
parget.
partiall.
partition diviſion.
paſſion ſuffering.
paſſeover one of the Iewes feaſts.
patheticall gr. vehement.
patriarke gr. chiefe Father.
patrimonie Fathers gift.
patronage defence.
patronize defend.
pavillion * Tent.
paucitie fewneſſe.
pavement.
peccavi I have offended.
peculiar proper.
penſive ſorrowfull.
pentecoſt gr. Whitſuntide.
perceive.
peregrination iourneying in a ſtrange land.
peremptory reſolute.
perfect.
period end.
perillous * dangerous.
permit ſuffer.
permutable changeable.
perpetuity a continuance.
perplexity trouble, griefe.
perſecute, perſiſt, perſevere } continue.
perſpicuous evident.
participate partake.
pervert overthrow.
perruke hatred laid forth.
perverſe froward.
pedegree a ſtocke.
petition prayer.
phantaſie imagination.
pheſant.
phariſee one of that ſect.
phyſiognomie knowledge by the viſage.
phyſicke.
phraſe gr. ſome of ſpeech.
phrenſie gr. madneſſe.
philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſedome.
pigeon.
pirate ſea-robber.
piety godlineſſe.
pillage ſpoyle in warre.
pilot * Maſter-gouer. of a Ship.
plaintiffe the complainant.
planet gr. wandring ſtarre.
plauſible pleaſing.
plenitude fulneſſe.
plume feather.
pluralitie more than one.
policie.

poitrell

poitrell ornament for a horſe breaſt.
poet gr. a verſe maker.
poetreſſe a woman Poet.
poliſh decke.
polute defile.
pomegranate k. of fruit.
ponderous weighty.
populous full of people.
poſtſcript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleaſing the people.
preamble foreſpeech.
precept.
predeceſſor.
predeſtinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compaſſe.
predominant ruling.
preface, ſee preamble.
prejudice hurt.
prejudicate forerulled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparative preparation.
prepoſterous diſordered.
prerogative priviledge.
presbytery gr. elderſhip.
preſcript decree.
preſcription limitation.
preſt ready.
primitive firſt.
priority.
priſtine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monſtrous.
prophane ungodly.
prognoſticate foretell.
progeny off-ſpring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue, ſee preface.
prolixe tedious.
prompt ready.
promulgation, ſee publication.
propitiatory ſacrifice to pacifie.
propoſe propound.
propriety property.
prorogue put off.
proſtitute ſet open for uncleanneſſe.
propheſie foretell or expound.
prophet gr. hee that propheſieth.
proſpect a ſight a farre off.
proweſſe valiantneſſe.
proſe that writing which is not verſe.
proſelyte gr. ſtranger converted.
proſtrate fall downe.
protect defend.
provocation provoking.
provident fore-ſeeing.
prudence wiſedome.
pſalme heavenly ſong.
pſalmograph ? writer of
pſalmiſt [illegible] Pſalmes.
pſalter booke of Pſalmes.
publiſh ſet abroad.
publike open.
publi[illegible]tole-gatherer.
[illegible]ublishing.
[illegible]ice of purging.

purſuit

Pursuit * following.
puissance * powerfull.
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle foure-cornered.
quadrant foure-square.
queach thicke heape.
quinteſſence chiefe vertue.
quotidian daily.
Rapacite, rapine } violent catching.
ratifie eſtabliſh.
reall.
receipt.
receit.
recogniſance acknowledge.
recoile * goe backe.
reconcile bring into fauour.
recreate refreſh.
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreſhing.
reflection calling backe.
referre put over.
refuge ſuccour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment gouernment.
regeſter calender.
reject caſt away.
rejoynder.
reiterate repeat.
relate report.
relation reporting.
relapſe backe-ſliding.
relaxation refreſhing.
relinquiſh forſake.
remit forgiue.
remiſſe looſe.
remorſe pricke of
renouate renew.
renounce * forſake.
repaſt food.
repell put backe.
repeale call backe.
repoſe put truſt in.
repreſſe put downe.
repulſe putting backe.
repugnancie contrariety.
repugnant contrary.
repute account.
reſigne giue ouer.
reſtauration reſtoring.
reſume take againe.
revoke call backe.
rhetoricke Art of Eloquence.
rhetorician gr. skilfull in Rethorike.
rheume gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment firſt inſtruction.
rupture breach.
ruſticall clownish.
Sabbath reſt.
ſacriledge Church-robbing.
ſacrament holy ſigne or oath.
ſacrifice.
ſaducee k. ſectary.
ſafe conduit ſafe keeping.
ſaint holy one.
ſanctification holineſſe.
ſalubrity wholeſomneſſe.
ſanctitie, ſanctimonie } holineſſe.
ſanctuary holy place.
ſandals gr. ſlippers.
ſapience wiſe[illegible]ne.

ſacurity fulneſſe.
ſavage wilde.
ſauce.
ſcalpe pate.
ſcarifie lance a ſore.
ſceptер ſigne of rule.
ſchiſme breach.
ſchiſmaticke that moueth a ſchiſme.
ſcripture writing.
ſcruple doubt.
ſcrupulous full of doubts.
ſcourge.
ſcurrilitie ſawcy ſcoffing.
ſeclude ſhut out.
ſectarie, ſee ſchiſmaticke.
ſecondary the ſecond.
ſeduce deceiue.
ſedulity diligence.
ſeigniory Lordſhip.
ſeminary a nourcery.
ſenator Alderman.
ſenſible eaſily felt.
ſenſe.
ſenſuall brutiſh.
ſepulchre graue.
ſequele following.
ſequeſter put to an indifferent man.
ſervice.
ſergeant.
ſervitude bondage.
ſervile ſlauiſh.
ſeverity ſharpeneſſe.
ſexe kinde.
ſignificant plainly ſignifying.
ſimplicity plainneneſſe.
ſiniſter unhappy.
ſituation placing.
ſlaughter.
ſlice.
ſluce.
ſoare mount high.
ſociable fellow-like.
ſolace comfort.
ſolution unloſing.
ſociety fellowſhip.
ſolicite moue.
ſummary briefe.
ſophiſter cauiller.
ſorcery.
ſoveraigne chiefe.
ſpacious large.
ſpecifie ſignifie.
ſpeciall.
ſpicery.
ſpleene gr. milt.
ſpongeous like a ſponge.
ſpruce.
ſquinancy k. diſeaſe.
ſtation ſtanding.
ſtability ſurenеſſe.
ſtillatory a diſtilling place.
ſtipendary that ſerueth for wages.
ſtudious diligent.
ſtile manner of ſpeech.
ſubmiſſe lowly.
ſuborne procure falſe witneſſe.
preſcribe write under.
ſubſtract } take from.
ſubtract }
ſubſtitute deputy.
ſubtill crafty.
ſubverſion ouerthrowing.
ſucceed follow.
ſuggeſt prompt.

ſulphure brimſtone.
ſummarily briefly.
ſuperficies upper ſide.
ſuperfluous needleſſe.
ſuperſcription writing above.
ſupp'ant overthrow.
ſupport beare up.
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing.
ſuppreſſe.
ſuperiour higher.
ſupremacie chiefedome.
ſurcharge over-charge.
ſurmount exceed.
ſurcingle.
ſuſpence
ſurplus, ſée overblus.
ſurvive * over-live.
ſynagogue place of aſſembly.
ſycophant tale-bearer.
ſynode a generall aſſembly.
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious rash.
temerity raſhneſſe.
temperature temperateneſſe.
temperate kéep a meane.
temperance ſobrietie.
temple a church.
tempeſtuous boyſterous.
temporize to ſerve the time.
temporary for a time.
terreſtriall earthly.
tenuity ſmallneſſe.
tetrarch gr. government of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite ſhave.
timerous fearefull.
tertian every other day.
teſtification witneſſing.
theologie gr. divinity.
thyme k. heard.
tractable eaſie to handle.
tractate a treatiſe.
tragedy a ſolemne play.
tradition delivering from one to another.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
tranſitory ſone paſſe away.
tranquility quietneſſe.
transferre convey over.
transforme transfigure.
tranſgreſſe breake.
tranſlate turne.
tranſport carry over.
tranſpoſe change.
triangle three cornered.
tribunall iudgement ſeat.
tripartite threefold.
triviall common.
tribe company.
trompe deceive.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conqueſt.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent.
timpany k. dropſie.
Vacant voyd.
valour courage.
vanquiſh overcome.
vapour moyſture.
vendable ſailable.
venerable worſhipfull.
verſifie make verſes.
venerable fleſhly.

veſture

ture
estiment
vice.
vicious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
visitation going to see.
vision sight.
uler bile.
union unity.
unite ioyne.
universall generall.
unsatiable that nough.
vocation calling.
volubility swiftnesse.
voluptuous given to pleasure.
urbanity courtesie.
usurp take unlawfull authority.
utility profit.
vulgar common.
Wages.
wager.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

I Purposed (gentle Reader) somewhat here to have spoken, touching the true forming and signification of *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, as those that begin with *Dis*, *Circum*, *Trans*, *In*, &c. and end in *ly*, *tie*, *on*, *ons*, *able*, *ible*, *&c.* but speciall occasion hath for the present altered my purpose. Also I crave pardon for many faults escaped, especially in the Table, many words being misplaced, and the character mistaken. But I hope the learned will with favour see my purpose; and the unskilfull reap the fruit, untill opportunity may serve to reforme it.

If, notwithstanding any former reasons, thou doubtest that thy little childe may have spoyled his Booke before it be learned; thou maist fitly divide it at the end of the second Book, or thou maist reserve faire the written Coppies untill hee can reade.

If thou thinke me, either for hardnesse of rule, or length of matter, unfit for children; plentifull experience in very young ones (beleeve him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike, before thou hast either tried or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.